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"As Mrs. Maynard, of Natick, Mass.,
lay by the bedside of a fair young boy, of
some sixteen years, at the Patent Office Hospital,
in this city, he raised his dying eyes, looked
at her intently, and then whispered, with a
pathos impossible to describe, "Is that my
mother?" His touching look and tone melted
all who stood around the couch to tears. Mr.
Denison has portrayed this scene in the follow-
ing lines:

In That My Mother!

"Is that my mother bending low,
With her cool hand on my brow?
Is that some mother's tender eyes?
I dream not now; but now,
Sweet mother! this indeed is joy—
You've come to bless your dying boy."

Mark were the walls of the hospital,
And many a son lay there,
Unheeded by a mother's glance,
Unbiased by a mother's care;
But when a sweet voice sounded low,
And those scenes of pain and woe.

One soldier boy, a young, fair lad,
The pet of some dear home—
Smiled as a gentle fate bestow—
Whispered—"Has mother come?"
Like balm the hope—like heaven the thought,
God-sent—a moment's bliss it brought.

She pressed the clinging locks away
From the brow so childish fair;
And the faltering voice sent a thrill too sharp
For her woman's heart to bear;
And her quivering lip could scarcely tell
She was not the mother he loved so well.

Ah! brave little soldier, thy precious dust,
Enshrouded in my memory,
We will love thee, as a holy trust—
Then darling of liberty, die!

Though thy death while braw, in a far off land,
May never be pressed by a mother's hand.

Oh! women sitting in hopeless homes,—
Oh! women weary with woe,
There is many a mother footfall heard
Where your eager steps would go;
And many a soldier has died,
Thinking his mother was by his side.

For the National Republican—
Thoughts for the People.

BY MAJOR ERNEST M. BEMENT.

Don't kick a poor unfortunate car of a dog
because he barks at you. He would not do if
he did not think you of sufficient consequence.

Would men and women but consider that a
divorce puts a loathsome brand upon them,
which they are doomed to carry throughout
life to the churchyard, perhaps they would
desire to divorce their part of value," and
continue to abide by the decree that "what
God joins let no man put asunder."

If you cannot compete with your neighbor in
business, without obliging the poor seamstress
to make cape for you at five cents a piece, sell
her, go into the Western wilds, tell the mighty
forests, and make for yourself an honest home.
Better do this than know that you have been
the means of sending many a poor creature to
shame, because you could not compete with
your neighbor without wronging the poor
seamstress.

Because you unfortunately happen to own a
man, don't dodge around the corners as though
you were afraid of him. While you are dodging,
you might earn the money with which to
justify your apparently doggish creditor.

If your son shows any preference for a calling
in life, give way to him, he will never be good
for anything else.

From the New York Tribune.

**JOHN BRIGHT ON THE AMERICAN
WAR.**

John Bright met his constituents at Birmingham, on December 15, and in accordance with English custom, addressed them on the great questions of the day. The most important of these was the status of England—if we may judge by the prominent speech given to it in public addresses—is the American cause. John Bright's views of the character of our war were no secret. Like all the men whom, before the outbreak of the rebellion, Americans of all parties—the Democrats no less than the Republicans—used to admire and to honor, as the great champions of political progress in Europe, he had clearly and forcibly expressed them. Like them, he did not dare to hope that the rebellion would come to an end. But the meeting at Birmingham was to his first opportunity to present his views again, and a more elaborate form.

The original of the radical party of our country was not bound to make them unfortunately as by party predilection, the views of a man like Bright, whom in former days they used to admire as much as they did any statesman of Europe, could not fail to make an impression upon them. We are sure his address will have a telling effect upon public opinion in Europe. His reply to those who deny or undertake the close connection of slavery with the origin of the war is conclusive.

"Is there a man here," he asks, "who doubts for a moment that the aim of the South in this contest is to maintain and perpetuate the bondage of four millions of human beings?" [Cheers.] Yes, her object is to secure that a handful of white men on that confederate shall rule over millions of men made black by the very act of birth. [Cheers.] Her object is to retain the power to buy and sell negroes, to deny them the enjoyment of the commonest family tie, to break their hearts by rending them at their pleasure, to close their mortal eyes against a glimpse of knowledge which separates us from the brute creation, for the accordance with their laws it is a sin, and a curse to read. [Hear, hear.] I wish to know, then, what is to be done? to be made the foundation, as is promised, of a new slave empire, whether it is intended that on this abominable and infernal basis a new alliance for England is to be built up? [Cheers.]

Mr. Bright, whose competence in this question will not be denied by any of our Democratic contemporaries, confirms, by his weighty testimony, what we have said before about the sympathy of the working class of England and of all the Liberals of the European continent with the course of our Government. He says:

"We have had every effort made that money and malice could devise to stimulate in Lancashire, among the suffering population, an enthusiasm in favor of the slave States. They have not been able to do it, however, that population for the fidelity of their principles and to freedom, and I say the conduct they have pursued ought to stand, in the minds of the people of the United States, for miles of leading articles written by the London press, who would harp every human right or serve the party with which they are associated. Now, I ask, comes it that on the continent of Europe, where the people are more liberal, a liberal politician that durst say, or thought of saying, one word in favor of the Slave? and momentous shape which was to be received into the family of nations? The late Count Cavour had no difficulty in this point. Ask Garibaldi—ask Kossuth, whence slavery has come to do with this strife. Ask Victor Hugo, the poet of freedom and exponent of the

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yearnings of all mankind for the better times and sky man in Europe who opens his lips or utters a sentence for freedom, on which side your sympathies should lie. [Hear.] Why, in all parts of the world, except this island, famed for its freedom, you do not find one man speaking in favor of the South."

And who will not be cheered by the firm hope of this distinguished statesman in our ultimate victory, which he thus beautifully expresses in concluding his address?

"I can only hold that civilization is in its journey with the sun will link into endless flight to graft the ambition of the leaders of this revolution who seek to wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind!" [Cheers.] I have another and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I will still cherish it. I see one vast federation stretching from the frozen North in the unbroken chain to the glowing South, and from the wild hills of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main, and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith, and over all that wide continent the house of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race. Loud cheers!"

We believe, with John Bright, Garibaldi, Kosciusko, Victor Hugo, and all the other leaders of Liberty in Europe, that in the lifework of death struggle in the old world, we will still engagé, freedom will prove strong arm, and the bold of the bloody ordered world will arise one vast Confederation, which will be the house of freedom and the refuge for the oppressed of every race. May God speed the moment which all the friends of human rights, in the Old World as well as in the New, so eagerly desire to see.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

January 5.

SENATE.

Mr. FOSTER presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, requesting their Senators to procure such modification of the law providing for Internal Revenue, as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in the different processes of the manufacture.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from one of the owners of the steamer Thames, of the Banks' expedition.

Mr. HALE objected to the reading, and the letter was referred to the select committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual report of Prof. A. D. Bache.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, replying to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizens to his knowledge or information had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against them, and transmitting the report of Major Dyer, Judge Advocate General.

Mr. COX moved to adjourn.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of T. P. Saunders & Co., colored persons, merchants, in Hartford, Connecticut, protesting against being taxed under the United States law—they not being citizens and not taxed by State law.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition asking for a reduction of the internal revenue law, as regards ale and beer.

Mr. LATHAM introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels.

Mr. NEMITH introduced a bill to the effect that the old Hall of Representatives be set apart as a hall of statuary, and that each member has the privilege of a stand therein for the statues of two of their most eminent chums.

He said that at present the old hall was merely a receptacle for old rubbish. It was utterly impossible that it could be appropriated to any use connected with the business of Congress. It could not be used as a library or for a board of claims, and it would be manifestly wrong to cut it up into offices. He thought not a single member of either house would respond by sending the statues of their most able men and peers.

Mr. MCKNIGHT was in favor of modifying the resolution so that the members of Congress who had sat and served the country in the old hall would only be represented in that hall.

Mr. MERRILL preferred the resolution as he offered it.

Mr. COLFAX had some objection to the resolution of the State of Mississippi should deem fit to send to the Hall of Statuary of Jeff. Davis, he would certainly object, and, for one, he would not bind himself in scruples.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. D. F. FESSENDEN, (Maine,) moved that the appointment of commissioners to investigate the condition of every tribe and remnant in the United States, with whom the Government has treaties, stipulations, and to report what measure, if any, can be taken for the better security of their rights and welfare.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill to amend the act for the collection of direct taxes in the extraordinary districts, the object of the amendment being to reserve certain military sites from sale.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill amending the act for the collection of direct taxes in the extraordinary districts.

Mr. COX moved to adjourn.

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